

the King of the French, as he was when son of the Duke of Orleans. The other young Princes are the Prince de Joinville, aged 12, the 14th of this month; Duke d' Aumale, aged 8, last January; and the Duke of Montpensier, aged 6, last July. They are all handsome children, well-formed, well-behaved, with pleasing manners, and by no means spoiled or conceited. They were all present yesterday, at the taken of the oath by Phillip I. King of France and no spectacle could be more touching than that of beholding the anxious tenderness and love with which the family regarded their illustrious father, when, for the first time he ascended the throne. Long may he live, and happy may he be! I desire not that France should be involved in civil discord or external trouble. *From a correspondent of the John Bull, a paper violently opposed to the new order of things in France.*

## EUROPE.

### FOREIGN.

The Russian army, which at the last previous advice was advancing upon Warsaw, is again on the retreat. The proclamation of Skrzynecki, announcing the necessity he was under of retiring before the enemy and exhorting the Poles to persevere in their struggle against their oppressors, was received with warmest enthusiasm at Warsaw. Immediately 15,000 men, joined by the most distinguished senators and citizens, went out and threw up, in an incredibly short space of time, a new *tete du pont*, and a second wall of protection sufficient to shelter the whole of the Polish army. In his retreat Skrzynecki carried with him all the inhabitants of the country and every thing which could afford subsistence to the enemy.—On the 27th April, the main body of the Polish army was at Milosna, 12 miles from Warsaw, and the headquarters of Skrzynecki were fixed at the capital itself. In their retreat the Poles came to an engagement with the Russians near Minsk, in which the Russians say that the Poles lost a considerable number of men, but this is contradicted on the other side. The Russians halted at Dembe, Wielki, and finding according to his own account the country so devastated that provisions could not be procured for his army, he judged it prudent to order a retreat.—The London Courier in speaking of this event says 'We are enabled to state positively that the cholera morbus was making frightful ravages in the army which can no longer contend against the Poles, who were comparatively suffering little from disease.'

The last account of Diebitsch is dated from Mordy, which is beyond Siedlec. In the mean time the Polish army had again advanced and occupied its old positions. On the 29th of April it was at Kostrzyn, and beyond Siennica. On the 30th it proceeded still further, and the vanguard in the morning was at Kaluszyn.

The insurrection in Volhynia is represented as having been almost universal, but the affairs of Poland in that country have sustained a reverse in the disaster which has befallen the brave Dwernicki.—Driven by the Russian forces to take refuge in the Austrian territories, his army has been obliged to give up its arms, and in the meantime is detained by the Austrian authorities.

The French government has its causes of complaint against Don Miguel, and by a letter of Toulon of the 7th of May, published in the latest French papers, it should seem that steps are to be taken for redressing them. 'We hear much,' says the letter, 'of a ministerial despatch which is said to have brought orders for two ships of the line, three frigates and a brig, to set sail for Portugal. This news which has spread through the whole city, has caused a very great sensation. All the officers of the squadron are eager to go, and revenge on Don Miguel the insult offered to the French nation in the person of one of its most respectable citizens; the young despot must already feel his throne totter under him at the news that the French expedition is sailing to Lusitania. It is feared that he may accede to all the demands of France, and that his reign may continue.'

The submission of Don Miguel has disappointed the Portuguese refugees who looked for war and the fall of Miguel's government. An English paper says they may, however, indulge some hopes of such an occurrence in a very short time, for the French fleet has probably arrived ere this, with orders to bombard Lisbon, if their demands are not complied with; and three American frigates are on their way to the same destination with the same object. The claim of the

Americans were still more serious than those of the French or English. Several American citizens had been sent from St. Michael's and the adjacent islands in irons, and were afterwards treated with great cruelty and indignity.

From Italy the intelligence is of a pacific character. A letter from Rome dated May 1st, announces that the moderate counsels of diplomacy were at length completely successful with the Papal and Austrian cabinets, as to the means of restoring tranquility in Italy; and the Pope was on the following Monday to have issued a general amnesty for all political offences. The same was to be done in Parma and Modena, and the Austrian garrison was forthwith to be withdrawn from Ancona.

The Elections in England continue, in a great majority of instances, to result in the return of reform members. According to the Analytical table given in the London Courier of the latest date, the total number of members was 539, of whom, 529 were in favor of, and 210 against, reform. Majority for, 119.

It is stated in the Court Journal that the Speaker of the House of Commons is about to retire from his distinguished station. Mr. Littleton, the member for Staffordshire, is spoken of as likely to be his successor.

The argument in the case of the King, vs. O'Connell and others, was, on the 11th May, ordered by the Court of King's Bench, Dublin, to stand over until the first day of the next term.

In Ireland, the disorders seem to be far from being quelled. The Limerick Chronicle complains that its columns are burdened with a mass of outrages from the county of Clare. 'Not content with the murder of civilians and policemen, the insurgents have turned their arms against the King's forces.' The host of conspirators now arraigned in Clare, has set at defiance of every obligation of law or religion.'

Earl Fitzwilliam will, it is said, be erected Marquis of Rockingham, and the Marquis of Cleveland elevated to a Dukedom; and Lord Sefton, Lord Cloncurry, Sir Francis Burden, Mr. Coke of Norfolk, and Lord Kinnaird, called to the Upper House, as Peers of the United Kingdom.

PARIS, May 14.

I wrote you yesterday that Paris was tranquil. It is even more quiet to day—no vestige of discontent or excitement remains.

I regret to repeat, however, that there is still a possibility that the death (now, I fear, fast approaching) of the Abbe Gregoire, will give rise to unpleasant scenes. I have had in my hands the letter written on Wednesday by the Archbishop of Paris to this very popular individual, in which he calls upon him to abjure his 'errors,' meaning some doubts entertained and expressed by Abbe Gregoire of the Supremacy of the Pope—his (Abbe G's) acceptance of the constitutional test the year is 1790 or 1791, and the principles of liberty—deemed extreme—to be found in all his works. The Prelate refers to a case which he deems almost in point—that of a constitutional Bishop (M. Ermonville, as well as I remember) who died a few years since in Paris, in which he (the Archbishop) refused the sacrament to that person, unless he should retract (which he did not) his constitutional oath, and atone for all the innovations upon religion to which, in the revolution of 1789, he had conformed. In that case, continued the Archbishop, 'the Pope approved of all I had done; and from that precedent I feel it my duty not to depart in the present instance.' M. Gregoire replied that he had no errors to abjure; that to retract his 'constitutional' principles and tenets would be to act against the dictates of his conscience; that much as he lamented incurring the Archbishop's displeasure, he was determined to preserve to his death the opinions he had embraced, with the full conviction that they were correct. The Archbishop remaining inexorable the Abbe Guillen (Bishop of Beauvais,) as you already know, waited on the sick man and administered to him the sacrament.

Knowing that, should the doors of the church be closed against the remains of the Abbe Gregoire a real occasion for stemming popular fury and violence would present itself, the President of the Council (M. Casimir Perier) and M. Montalivet, Minister of Public Instruction, had an interview or interviews with the Archbishop of Paris, to try to induce him, to waive, in this instance, the strict rules of the Church, but without success. The Minister has, in consequence, directed that measures be taken to ensure the reception of the remains of M. Gregoire in Church, and to provide Clergymen who will perform the funeral ceremonies, should the Archbishop refuse his sanction to the celebration of Mass, &c. by the regular Clergy of the parish.

The first and third Chamber of the Court Royale have heard to day M. Persil's statement of the case of M. Dumontell, a Catholic Clergyman, who is suing for leave to marry. The Attorney General contended for the right of Priests, to marriage by the civil authorities. The Court, after an hour's deliberation, returned into the Hall, and declared that the Judges were divided in the opinion on the subject. The case will be pleaded *de novo* before a General Assembly of all the Civil Courts. M. Seguier, the first President, was prevented attending by the death of his brother, the French Consul General in London, otherwise his voice would have decided the question in favour of the marriage of Priests.

Government has appointed a commission, composed of sculptors, and painters, to furnish a plan of a monument to be raised to the memory of the heroes who died in the days of July, 1830. The Commissioners have already visited the Pantheon, to choose an eligible spot for the erection of the monument.

Mercantile letters from Semlin speak of a victory gained by the Pacha of Scutari over the Grand Vizir, by which the road to Constantinople, which the Pacha announced as the object of his enterprize, was open to him.

Yesterday evening, the marriage of His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, with her Royal Highness the Princess Cecilia, sister of Prince Gustavus Wasa, was celebrated in the hotel of the Prince, in the presence of the Imperial Court.

Lord Cowley, the English Ambassador at this Court, received from London the day before yesterday his letters of recall, and will be succeeded by Sir F. Lamb, brother to Lord Melbourne, as was reported immediately on the change of the Ministry last year.

There are still various conflicting reports respecting the events on the frontiers of Gallicia.

A Russian Courier, who left St. Petersburg on the 22nd April, has arrived at Vienna. He passed through Lithuania, and affirms that the insurrection in that Province is almost entirely suppressed. Several of the insurgents who were taken with arms in their hands were treated according to the military law, and shot.

We have news from Warsaw of the 3d of May. The Russian army was continuing its retrograde movement. Want of provisions was more and more felt in its ranks, which were daily thinned by disease. The Polish head-quarters had been transferred to Jendzow, beyond Kaluseyn.

HAMBURGH, May 13.

The following is from the Prussian State Gazette of May 11—

'According to intelligence received yesterday from Lemburg, General Dwernicki, with an army of about 5,500 men, and four pieces of artillery, has been driven out of Volhynia by the Russian General Rudiger, and forced to seek refuge upon the Austrian territory, between Husiatyn and Brody. Gen. Dwernicki, was obliged to give up arms, ammunition and horses, for the purpose of being immediately handed over to the Russian, and he and his adherents have, in the first instance, been sent through Transylvania through Hungary.'

## AMERICA.

**SOUTH AMERICA.—TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.**—A Rio Janeiro paper of April 13th contains an account of a violent thunder storm which descended upon Port Alegre on the 11th of March. The rain fell in torrents, and the lightning struck in several places. A powder-house about a league from the city, containing 37,500 pounds of powder, was struck and blown to atoms. The explosion shook the whole city like an earthquake. The houses on the margin of the river felt the shock most, and every building received more or less injury. All the materials of the powder-house were thrown to the distance of more than 200 rods; the foundations were torn up, and not a tile or beam was left. The woods in the immediate vicinity were swept down, and the largest trees torn up by the roots. At a distance of 19 or 20 rods from the magazine, a military guard was quartered, and altho' the building which they were in was greatly injured, particularly in the roof, not a single soldier suffered